nore subscribers.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.—One Dollar per square of one inch for the first insertion, and Fifty Cents per square for subsequent insertions less than three months. No advertisement counted less

obituary Notices exceeding five lines, Tribute of Respect, and all personal communications of natters of individual interest, will be charged for

## OUR CENTENNIAL LETTER.

A RAMBLE AMONG THE KNIGHTS OF ST. CRISPIN-TALKS WITH THE TANNERS -Nothing Like Leather-Cinder-PRIMA'S SLIPPER AND THE SEVEN-LEAGUED BOOTS.

Special Correspondence of the Anderson Intelligence PHILADELPHIA, August 18, 1876.

Grave Digger—"Now, your tanner, sir, will last you some nine years." Hamlet-"Why he more than another? Grave Digger—) Why, sir, his hide is so tanned with his business, that it keeps out the water a long time, and your water is a sore destroyer of your whorson dead body."

SHAKESPEARE.

Who the first tanner was, has never been definitely settled, but with all due deference to those whose historical researches entitle their opinions to weight, . I would respectfully suggest the name of Adam. of do not mean to assert that he tanned leather breeches for his offspring. Cain and Able, but there is every reason to suppose that, like more modern par-cents, he tanned the place which the breeches was intended to cover, and whether he used oak, hemlock or birch in the operation is a matter of no particlishment of the sanstantial historical fact. Since his day, the business has very materially improved, and I have no coubt Adam would be exceedingly astonished and gratified if he could step into the shoe and leather exhibit at the Cenadvances that have been made in this useful branch of manufactures. Fig leaves may have served a very excellent

purpose in a climate where the thermometer rarely falls below sixty, but in lands where the keen, biting blast will take the hair off of a dog's back, it is evident that ladies or gentlemen hunting huckle-berries or polar bears would need something more substantial. So, naturally, after fig leaves grew unfashionable, the skins of animals became the favorite covering of malla ROR SALKE

ded as one of the greatest of modern I can imagine that the young gentle man who tore the reeking pelt from the on these goods but I think of the strugback of a Megatheraum, must have found it rather an unsavory dressing-gown in the beds and pillows, and broke up the the course of two or three weeks, though chairs and tables in his experiments, and it is nevertheless true that he might have then after success came, how he fought combined in a single garment the deinfringers on his patent, and died without realizing a tythe of the interest which forts of a Mackinay blanket. To people his magnificent discovery deserved. A of delicate organization, it must become a necessary and useful accomplishment Centennial is how to reach Philadelphia in the most comfortable and expedicious -not that I consider the bequet of a tanyard superior to the attar roses, and candor compels me to say that there are ces may frequently have a governing inmany smells that are to me much more fluence in the selection the traveler may agreeable and refreshing; but I find the make. Such as making appointments inclination to wander off in the regions with friends and the route fixed by excursion tickets, all things being equal, I of classic research and philosophic speculator, getting the better of my discreshould unhesitatingly say come by the tion. So I repress it at once and quietly new line, via Bound Brook; the cars are rode up. The men were then marched address myself to my muttons. In any other situation the shoe and leather and it is especially desirable for ladies

r building would becoppidered an immense structure and it only drarfs beside Ma-chinery Hall, under whose shadow it stands. It is 314 feet long by 160 feet that New Jersey and Pennsylvania afwide. This exhibit is peculiar to itself ford. -leather there is and plenty of it in the Main Hall, England and all of her colonies exhibit it. You see it from Africa,-Australia, and every portion of her dominions. Every kind of pelt from the

skin of a kangaroo to the hide of a hippopotamus, but nowhere do you get the same idea of the possibilities of the tan-ner's art that you do in the building exclusively odeystech to their masson Near the east door, at the post of honor, I might say on the right of the line is placed the exhibit of Russia, and surely no nation that ever used tan bark was better qualified to stand the ordeal. We do some pretty good tanning in America, and we turn out some very nice leather, but if you want a pair of boots that you desire to leave as an heirloom to your great grandson, go to St. Petersburg or Mcscow. There a man invests three or four roubles for a pair of boots when he becomes of age, and the backs of them are used as hinges for his coffin when he dies between seventy and eighty. The first case is of highly ornamental boots of all the colors of the rainbow, and dainty shoes bespangted in silver and gole, intended, no doubt, for some Russian Cinderrilla; but as you go back things look more solid, and there you find calf and kid and bull hide in abundance, and seven-leagued boots that would mach to your neck, which were made on hohor, and were intended to last forever. The leather has a look of square honesty about it that seems to say: "Pay for me what price you will, and you'll be sure to get your money's worth." In one case is a splendid lot of glove kids, the very

finest specimens of these goods ever seen

in America. No mere description can

convey a correct idea of the extreme

fineness and exquisite finish of these rare

skins, which are put on exhibition by

Sowkin, of Moscow. Wilson and Walk-

er, of Leeds, have also a very fine exhibit.

the combination of colors and artistic arrangement being unsurpassed. A little distance off it is difficult to believe that the goods are not the finest of satin, the illusion is perfect, but to be fully appreciated the goods must be seen. Against the wall on the south side of the building hang ponderous hides of sole leather from every portion of the Union, fine specimens of good, honest oak tanning they are, which would reflect honor on any country, and I trust will be of substantial service to our own. Newark, N. J., is perhaps the largest exhibitor in sole-leather, and a foreigner on a superficial examination might be led to be lieve that it monopolized the sole-leather business of the United States. Getting again toward the middle of the hall we are in the realm of fancy gaiters and ornamental shoes, suggestive of wedding favors. Strauss and the lancers, and the grandest of opera nights. No one going down to hear Moody and Sanky, ever put on such gaiters as these. No, sir, they



are not that kind of hairpin, they know more about Offenbach and Gounod than

they do about "Hold the Fort," or

fashion assures me that I am correct.

achines that will go through sole-leath-

of St. Crispin is no longer distinguished

by his hammer and lapstone soles are

now cut out by a single impression of the

die, and are made more effectually solid

in a pair of rollers than a cobbler could

Not the least interesting portion of

this exhibit is the display of India rub-

ber goods, which have been also con-

igned to this building. I have before

ne while I write, a specimen of Gossam-

er water-proof, by the Goodyear Compa-

ny, which it seems to me impossible to

excel. The texture is as fine as silk, and

the quality of goods as tough as India

rubber. It is fashioned into various

poons to our domestic life. I never look

les of poor Goodyear, how he pawned

manner. While, of course, circumstan-

all new, the officials polite and attentive

travelling without a male attendant

The route is almost free from dust, and

And now a word on the coming regatta,

which is anxiously looked forward to by

all classes as one of the great events of

this Centennial year. . It is not a mere

natter of muscle and brawn of skill and:

endurance, but a sort of world's test of

national pluck and bottom, which settles

the world's status of the winning crew,

for some years, at least. Now, when i

is considered that supremacy in these

ontests is only earned by the most un-

emitting industry, by chastity, temper-

ance and the practice of all the virtues.

and the abandonment of all the vices. it

will be seen of how much value it is to

our youth to be taught that the grand

uccesses of life can only be purchased

by patient industry, and that temperance

and chastity are imperative upon those

who would reach the noblest goal .-

een them at work; and of this I can

assure you, if they don't carry the Cen-

tennial cup across the big pond it won't

Yours truly,

DUST BATHS FOR POULTRY .- Cleanli-

erience shows that poultry are unfavor-

ably affected by the emanations from filthy quarters, and, besides working in

with the droppings, is decidedly unpleas-ant. Dry earth, in the form of powder, scattered every where, will absorb the

bad odors, giving a wholesome atmos-phere to the hen-house, and at the same

time preserve the manure in the least

offensive condition. Besides the purpo-

convenient corner of every fowl-house for the fowls to roll in. Dust from the

How to KEEP Worms Out of Dried

FRUIT.—The following recipe is said to

ighway is the most convenient.

ain't left blooming alone, anyhow.

- The idea that women are akin

where roosts and floors are covered

BROADBRIM.

be their fault.

elegant garments and may well be regar-

ammer them in a week.

Intelligencer.

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1876. BY HOYT & CO.

THE TRUTH ABOUT HAMBURG.

"Ninety-and-Nine." I never look at these cases of dainty shoes but I always AIKEN, S. C., August 10. think of a female relation of mine whose In accordance with agreement of the foot was fourteen, and she would insist counsel in the Hamburg case, Judge John J. Maher held court here this morning at on trying on a number eleven and a half. chambers for the purpose of receiving These things are beautiful to look at, that is if a fellow has no wife or daughby the coroner's jury with the murder of the negroes in the disturbance at Hamters. Sixteen dollars a pair, and dog burg on July 8th; last, and to hear their applications for bail. The accused becheap at that; still, as a nation we are wealthy, so blow the expense. I think ong to the best classes of society, and there is something exquisitely fine in the the charge, as made, touches the reputa-tion of the people of this section as law-abiding citizens. Heretofore, they have idea of putting the heel of a lady's shoe about the middle of the sole of the foot; in fact, I have long labored under the been subjected to harsh strictures throughout the country, based ex necessitate rei, upon one-sided testimony, and a burden impression that that was a mistake in our pedal extremities, and that the toes of unfavorable criticism has fallen upon should be cut off and sewed on behind; them which, for the first time to-day, it has been permitted them to meet and the manufacture of shoes in the latest rebut. To-day they have been able to speak out, through the solemnity of a Jacob Zain, of Philadelphia, has some court of justice, and present by counter affidavits, their side of the matter, which very fine boots and shoes, which, for style and finish, are certainly worthy of all must commend itself to all impartial minds. An array of evidence, gathered praise. Here, too, are contrivances for after elaborate efforts, by the different keeping shoes from wearing out, which I counsel, from the best and most trust espectfully commend to the attention of worthy sources, was presented in behalf of the applicants for bail, which comall fathers of families. Here are Singer pletely rebuts the charges that the white men commenced the trouble, and that er half an inch thick as easy as a cam-Gen Butler and his friends accused with oric needle will go through a thousand him, countenanced in any way the subollar pocket-handkerchief. The Knight

sequent killing,
The accused have always shown a readiness and desire to have the earliest and most searching inquiry into the charges preferred against them, and are anxious o obtain through the courts of law and ous to political influence or partisan im-pressions, that perfect vindication which can be satisfactorily obtained through no other medium. It is to be hoped that the showing made to-day by these gentlemer will have the effect of satisfying every one, that, on their side, there was no po litical motive and no race hostility urging to the collision, but that the whole affair was a well laid and elaborated plan of the negroes and their Radical leaders. the whites, and that the killing of the prisoners, which formed the disgraceful termination to the difficulty, was not etter classes of citizens whom they rep resent, but is earnestly regretted and de pleored by them all.

To say that the town was on tiptoe of of expectation concerning the events of the day, would be but faintly to express the sentiment of the very large crowd of people who had come from miles around to witness the proceedings. The accused voluntarily surrendered themselves to the sheriff, and by appointment met that of-ficer at Graniteville early in the morning. nost important matter to visitors to the The line was formed, and the mounted cavalcade moved slowly toward Aiken. Gen. Butler arrived in a buggy about 12 o'clock, and a little later the cavalcade came winding up to the Lyceum where the court was held. The appearance of was very imposing, and although all appeared in good spirits the best order was maintained, the only demonstration being a spontaneous shout from the assembled crowd as the men to the hall, where the sheriff proceeded to the call roll. The following answered to their names: Gen. M. C. Butler, Robert J. Butler, Henry Getsen, Rev. John Mealing, Wm. Briggs, John Butler, Harrison Butler, Luther Reese, Dunbar Lamar, Prince Butler, Crayton Mathe-Lamar, Prince Butler, Crayton Matheney, Cornelius Benson, Aaron Tyler, Thomas Oliver, John Crawford, Robert Gardner, J. Vandiver, Chas. Koennegon, Walker Matheney, Frank Taylor, colored, Isiah Marshall, colored, George Vindiver, Robert Chafee, Kinloch Chafee, Arthur Johnson, Dr. Hugh A. Shaw, George Busch, John Busch, Lerby Hammond, James Hammond, James Smith, John Smith, David Glover, Robert Morgan, Lehn Lamar, Samuel, Page George gan, John Lamar, Samuel Page, George Bunch, Luther Ransom, Frank Kramer, John Oliver, Benj. Vandiver, Pleasant Chinall, Charles Glover, Thomas Settler, James Merriweather, James McKie, Tol Glover, James Lamar, Wm. Glover, John Raper, Gus Glover, Thomas W Carwile, James Clarke, Garland Snead. Six of the Carolina prisoners were absent on account of sickness, and the names of thirty-nine Georgians were called who were not present, no requisition to the Governer of Georgia having been made. The counsel for the petitioners were: Gen. M. W. Gary, Maj. W. T. Gary, D. S. Henderson, George W. V. Craft, O. C. Jordan, and Messrs. M. L. Bonham, L. These Britons are hardy men, bent on Youmans, J. C. Sheppard and James winning, if winning is possible. I have

Attorney General William Stone appeared for the State.

The reading of the verdict of the cononer's jury having been waived, Mr. D. S. Henderson made a general statement of the charges preferred by the coroner's jury. He said the charges were simply that Moses Parks came to his death at Hamburg, in Aiken County, on the night of the 8th of July last at the hands of Robert J. Butler. That James Cook Getsen, Thomas Butler and Harrison Butler. A. T. Attaway, David Phillips, Hampton Stevens and Albert Mignard, at the hands of Thomas Oliver, John Oliver and John Lamar and others, unknown to the jury, and that the remain ing men were accused generally as being present as accessories before the fact. These were the only charges made, and to meet and rebut those charges he invi-ted the attention of a large number of affidavits which had been prepared. The mmense amount of matter which was produced would render it a matter of impossibility to do more than give the speific points upon which the affidavits bore, and the facts found by them.

THE TRUE STORY.

be a sure remedy for preserving dried fruit from destruction by worms: When it is stored after drying, put between every half bushel of it a large handful The first of these affidavits was the sworn statement of Gen. Butler, which of bark and sassafras, and strew a liberal supply on top. We will insure that the worms will not trouble it. has already been published in the News and Courier. Then followed the affidavit of Rev. John P. Mealing, which states that the deponent is the uncle of Henry — Some of the Cape Cod fishermen believe Ben Butler had a hand in the Getsen, one of the accused. On the 6th of July, he received a message from Mr. Getsen requesting his presance at the of-fice of Prince Rivers, at the trial of the suit instituted against the so-called milireation of the universe. We don't believe as the Cape Cod men do. After he job was done none of the tools were missing. That's proof Ben wasn't there. tia company for obstructing the highway on the 4th of July. He went with his friend, Dr. H. A. Shaw, and met there - An old negro was paid his wages in silver half dollars. He gazed benignly Robert J. Butler, Harrison Butler, Thos. upon them as they lay in his palm, grinned as though in triumph, and then Butler and Henry Getsen. After the di-rect examination of Getsen, Doc. Adams proceeded to cross-examine him, and did so in such a rude and irrelevant manner that he was rebuked by the court. Adams of summer," said one toper to another.
"Well," said toper two, pointing at his
companion's inflamed nasal organ, "it still continued this conduct, and Rivers placed him under arrest for contempt and adjourned the court until the eve ning of the 8th. On leaving the office Attaway was walking up and down the street making a violent speech in which he d—d the court and the white men. He said he was ready for the white men seen a party of six of the seraphic beings engaged in rapidly enfolding a dish of baked beans. to come on, and the next one that tried to stop his company he would see that no report was made of it, as he would shoot - Old folks say plant turnip seed in

them so clean that there would be nothing in their mouths to tell. The white men talked big about getting up a fight; he kill out the whites. talked big about getting up a fight; he was ready. They had guns and ammuni-

ial Correspondence of the News and Courier.

Ample Truth of the Lawlessness of the tion, and knew how to use them. It would take a whole State to clean them out. Let the whites come on; we are ready. This harangue so excited the women that they cried out, "Start it now; start it now! we want to hang in some white man's collar!" During this excitement Doc Adams walked out on the portico of the office and said, "D\_n Rivers and his court; while I have a company no one d-n negro or white man shall rule me." The whites present paid no attention to what he said. On the following Saturday, the 8th, he went to Hamburg and found Gen. M. C. Butler as counsel for Robert J. Butler, and also Henry Getsen and Harrison Butler .-Henry Sparnick was also present, representing the regroes. On the opening of the court none of the negroes or Sparnick appeared, and of the seven white men groes then sent word to Gen. Butler to meet them at a specified place to have a conference. Gen. Butler went, but the negroes did not come. THE AFFIDAVIT OF A. P. BUTLER states that on the 8th of July he was

present at a meeting of the Democratic Club of Schultz's township, of which he is president, held at Summerbill, about two miles from Hamburg. After the meeting, hearing of the trial to be held there, in which his kinsman was a party, he went to Hamburg, driving a private carriage, and not at the head of a band of armed men, and arrived after the last atopped him while he was going home conference had been held between Gen. from Augusta. He asked what had been held between Gen. Butler and Rivers. Shortly after he arrived firing commenced and a general riot ensued, no one in particular leading. The disturbance lasted about one hour and a half; that during the disturbance the deponent, with Gen. Butler, did all they could to restrain the mob from violence of all kind. About 12 o'clock, midnight, he left Hamburg with many friends and went home. The defendant also positively swears that he did not Adams had been arrested, but the boys fire a gun or pistol that night, or order the killing of a single man.

Dr. Hugh A. Shaw in his affidavit coroborates Rev. Mr. Mealing in every par-

THE AFFIDAVIT OF CHARLES HARDEN, the colored assistant marshal of the town of Hamburg, went to prove that in conference between Gen. Butler, Prince Rivers and others on the 8th of July, Rivers said, when questioned, that the company was not a regular militia company, and their arms had been taken without his knowledge. Gen. Butler held that under those circumstances the arms should be given up, and that he would guarantee that they would be delivered to the Governor. Rivers promised to try and get the company to give up their arms. De-ponent then went with Rivers to the armory. Rivers told the company that Gen. Butler said that he must give up the arms, saying at the same time that he couldn't tell them what to do. The negroes swore they wouldn't give up the cannon in the armory and recognized also about forty of the company present. Samuel Spencer, who accompanied the deponent and Rivers to the armory, advised the company not to give up their

Prince Rivers in his affidavit corrobotes the foregoing relative to the fact

DOC. ADAM'S COMPANY was not a regular organized militia company. So far as he knew the company had no drills before the 4th of July, 1876. On the 5th of July, complaint was to him as trial justice by Robert J. Butler, that his son had been stopped on the night of the 3d of July by David Phillips and others with militia guns in their hands and his life threatened without provocation. He complained that on the 4th of July, Doc. Adams and others bearing arms, obstructed the public high-way in the streets of Hamburg, for some time preventing Thomas Butler and Henry Getzen from passing, the said negroes being very abusive and threat-ening.

On the 6th day of July the trial came

off, and the deponent corroborates Mr. Mealing's statement relative to the con-duct of Doc Adams in the examination of Getzen, and the consequent arrest of Adams for contempt, and further corroborated the statements made relative to the non-appearance of the negroes at the trial recalled upon the 7th of July, and their failure to meet Gen. Butler in con-He did not see the firing begin and knew nothing of the circumstances. The above affidavits show the overtures of peace from the whites and the determin-

ed opposition on the part of the negroes to effect an amicable adjustment of the

ANOTHER FEATURE OF THE CASE. The affidavit of D. S. Henderson developed another feature of the case The deponent had a conversation with S. J. Lee pending the trial and before the fight, in which Lee said that Henry fight, in which Lee said that Henry Sparnick had said a good thing, politi-cally, could be made out of the matter, and said he would go down and represent the negroes, and at the request subse-quently held Henry Sparnick did repre-

John Lee, colored, brother of Samue J. Lee, living near Hamburg, states in his affidavit, that in June last he was requested by Doc. Adams to join his com pany, and that Doc. Adams said to him that the company was organized to kill the whites. He refused to join. He also affirmed that on the 5th of July he saw Louis Schiller take the train for Colum-Schiller return to Hamburg with a large tin can. A number of Doc. Adam's company were waiting at the depot, three of the number took the can, and took it to John William's house. Judge Blunt, being questioned, said that it contained cartridges. The deponent said further, that, since the riot, Tom Carroll, one of the company, told him that before 4 o'clock of the day of the riot all the am-

munition, measuring FIFTEEN QUARTS OF CARTRIDGES, had been carried up to the armory and distributed among the men by Doc.

Robt, E. Carroll, section-master of the South Carolina Railroad, at Horse Creek station, affirmed in his affidavit that be-July a colored courier, coming from Hamburg, stopped at the station and told the colored men there to hurry in to Hamburg and immediately went on to Beach Island. That night about 12 o'clock the same courier returned with ten armed men; asked him if he had heard anything from Hamburg, and, on being answered in the negative, pushed The day after the fight he saw the ten armed men re-turning without the courier; also saw armed men going to Hamburg on the evening of the 8th from the direction of Bath Mills.

Edward Rumley affirmed that previous sions armed bands of negroes patrolling in and out of Hamburg. That they committed all kinds of depredations, stole cattle and destroyed fences, and also that after the fight and pending the inquest Charles Turner, the foreman of the put the white men in jail and keep them

there till after the election.

Jerry Whitlock, colored, affirmed that on the 4th of July he heard Attaway make threatening remarks against Henry Getzen, who was riding by, and that, pending the inquest, he heard Turner, the foreman of the jury, say that they had got the white men where they want-They would put them in jail and keep them there until after the election George Henderson, colored, affirmed that on the 4th of July he and Jerry Merriwether, also colored, were asked in Hamburg by Attaway to join a company he was getting up to kill out the whites. Neither himself nor Jerry Merriwether

would join. Jerry Merriwether, colored, corrobora ted the statement made by Henderson

Aaron F. Tyler affirmed that on the 6th of July Adam's company had passed bayonets on his fence; he remonstrated with them and they cursed and threatenthey had to stop him, and they replied that no matter what right they had they would do as they pleased; threatening

Wm. E. Flint, the watchman on the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Rail road bridge, affirms that on the morning of the 8th John Thomas, one of Adam's company, passed him on the bridge with a large pistol in his hand. That he said were not going to allow him to be tried The deponent further overheard Doc. Adams that afternoon give orders to his men in the armory to fire upon the Butlers as they came round the corner from Prince River's office. The Butlers did not, however, come that way. Hearing these things he warned several persons

among whom was Mr. Frank Kramer that a difficulty was brewing. George Kramer affirmed that he had been frequently halted and insulted and threatened by armed negroes in the streets of Hamburg at night, these

Frank Kramer confirmed the testimony of his brother, George Kramer, and also the testimony of Wm. E Flint.

KILL THE WHITES IN THE NIGHT. J. H. Corley, who resides near Horse Creek, affirmed that on Sunday, the day other negroes, who told him of the fight and said the negroes intended to be revenged. That they would kill the whites in the night, hide in the day, and begin again the next night in a different

J. R. Bandolph affirmed that on the 9th of July he met a band of armed negroes, who said they intended to mur-der the whites, burn their houses, and have a country of their own.

Aaron Butler, colored, affirmed that Aaron Butler, colored, affirmed that brought affidavits from men who have Chamberlain, Generals Butler and Gary on the Tuesday preceding the riot hamed willfully and deliberately perjured them and myself, that each speaker should Attaway in Hamburg, who sbused him for having anything to do with the whites. He boasted that they intended to kill the whites, using very profane language, and several negro women present said that the men would shoot he whites and that they would follow behind and cut their throats.

J. Thomas Bufler, affirmed that on the 3d day of July, while he was passing the outskirts of Hamburg, in a fast team, going to his father's plantation, he was halted by an officer and two privates of the militia, who tried to pick a quarrel with him, which he avoided by driving away as fast as he could.

John Moore affirmed that on the after noon of the riot he saw two armed ne-groes hastening towards Hamburg,— Some time afterwards he heard firing in

Hamburg.

A. J. Norris and Daniel Brunson corroborated the testimony relative to Louis Schiller's going to Columbia for car

tridges.

J. H. Lamar affirmed that a few before the riot he heard two negroes talk ing in the woods about meeting on Friday night in Hamburg and telling each other that they wanted every man at his post. On the night of the difficulty, owing to sickness in his family, he re mained at home. Stephen Whiteman, colored, stated

that one week previous to the difficulty Rivers told him that he had nothing to do with the organization of the colore company, and had only heard of their using State arms by accident. The next day Rivers told Adams that he would put him under arrest for using State arms without authority. THE STATEMENT OF GETSEN AND BUTLER

Henry Getsen and Thomas Butler stated that on the 4th of July, while passing through the main highway of Hamburg in a buggy, on their way to their plantation, when they had reached a point is the rord where there is a well and a ditch, which obstructs half of the road, they were forced by Doc Adams' company which, instead of turning or altering their position, marched right up to their horse's head and beat their drum right in the animal's face. They balted for a moment, expecting that the company would shift position, but instead of this, the negroes cursed and abused them horribly refusing to let them pass, and spreading out their ranks, placing the men about ten feet apart. They attempted then to drive between the men, but the negroes crossed their bayonets and refused en trance. The negroes continued to abuse curse and threaten them, keeping them halfed for fifteen minutes, until a rain came up, when they broke their ranks and the buggy was driven through. The buggy could not have proceeded without turning round and driving out of their

vay.

The foregoing affidavits, as will be seen from their nature, were submitted to show a conspiracy, determination and prepara-tion on the part of the negroes to bring about a riot, and their unwillingness to accept pacific terms from any one.

WHO WERE THE AGGRESSORS? Affidavits were then submitted from Messrs. Shaw, Mealing and Joseph Rog-ers, showing the general disorder and the threats made by the negroes previous to the riot.

the riot.

Affidavits were then submitted from W. P. Johnson, W. P. Koger, J. B. Mc-Kinney, George Dann, John Sullivan, Wm. Cooney, Wm. Allen, C. E. Coffin, Robert Virgil, H. H. Bliss, Walker Matheney, J. C. Kirkpatrick, E. R. Cunningham, Leopold Meyers and R. W. Habersham, showing that the hostilities and the fising was commenced by the and the firing was commenced by the Bath Mills.

Frank Taylor, colored, affirmed that in

June last he was asked by Attaway to

negroes from the armory, and that young

Mr. Merriweather had been killed by the
negroes before the whites fired a shot.

Affidavits from R. J. Butler, Charles F. Wurnburger, Mina and Eda Lipfield, B. Lipfield, D. Lipfield, John Shaw, W. W. Woodward, R. J., M., C. and J. T. Butler, James Smith, Stephen Ashton, M. A. Ransom, E. E. Jefferson, R. A. Chafce and J. W. Huckabee, proving alibis in the cases of all those charged specifically with the crime of murder, and most of those charged with being

aiders and abettors. Gen. Gary here stated that the peti-tioners would close their evidence, reserving to themselves the right to put in a general denial of the others charged with and abetting in any way the killing of the negroes.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL STONE

then read the testimony taken before the coroner's jury of inquest, which occupied the court for nearly two hours. At the close of the reading of this testimony, the gist of which has already been pub-lished, Judge Maher desired to know if counsel were desirous of making argu-

The attorney-general stated that, i the Court had formed its opinion from the testimony, he did not see the necessity of argument.

Judge Maher stated that from the reading of the testimony he had virtually decided the question of bail. This did not touch the merits of the case, and unless counsel were particularly desirous of making argument, he was not particularly desirous of hearing them. Argument, therefore, on both sides was was not part waived.

Gen. Butler then desired to be award in order to make a statement relative to the testimony taken before the jury of inquest. Gen: Butler was accordingly sworn, and made the following state-mont: One of these witnesses, named Augustus Robinson, testifies to a number of conversations with me, and I desire to state that if I said a word to him I have no recollection of-it-whatsoever.

unqualifiedly, utterly and unequivocally false. The statement of Gardner, that I requested to have the use of the Council Chamber, is also utterly false. He wanted me to go to the Council Chamber and have a conference, and I went there with him and had a talk in the most peaceful way. John Frier stated that I was at the ring where the prisoners were shot. I state upon my solemn oath that when this was done I was within 100 yards of Mr. Robert Butler's house. I state this to show the character of this evidence. I would, I assure your Honor, feel the deepest humility in being placed in this position, if I did not observe in the whole proceeding the potent anxiety to throw to the country this evidence before it had even been submitted to a court of justice. The affidavits which we have collected have been shown to none until presented to this court, except in my in-dividual affidavit, which I deemed it my duty to myself and friends to make public. Such testimony as that read by the attorney general, your Honor, is an outrage upon the people where I reside the whole is done for political effect, and nothing else. I am here with my friends the best men in the State, to abide by the laws of this country. We have not shirked our duty, and we only ask some semblance of fairness in the manaer of conducting this prosecution. They have selves, and they have used this testimony for the purpose of bringing down odium upon honorable men. I thought it my duty to myself and my friends to make be limited to thirty minutes. It was arranged that Gov. Chamberlain should speak first, Gen. Butler next, and that I to by Gen. Gary, and that Mr. J. C. Sheppard and others should reply to any other Republican speakers in their propthis statement, and I here repeat, under a solemn oath, that the whole generally, as presented in the inquest testimony, is false, unfeignedly, unqualifiedly and unequivocally false.

JUDGE MAHER then said that the only question before him then was whether the accused par-ties should be admitted to bail to answer to such charges as the grand jury might prefer against them. If it could always be a matter of perfect assurance that a party charged with any offence would be sure of coming to trial the law would not allow imprisonment for a day. The law presumes a man innocent until he is roved innocent. The constitution the State, as I understand it, is to the et fect that p. ties shall, before conviction be enlarged on good and sufficient ball except in capital cases, where the proc Is evident or the presumption great.

Looking at the evidence before me, cannot see that such is the case. Every where the presumption is great there a constitutional provision that allows discretion to the court. Wherever, the court is assured that the parties accused will come forward and answer the indictment against them the court shall, in its discretion, grant bail, for the spirit of the law requires that no man shall be imprisoned without good cause. There is no doubt in my mind that all of these parties will come forward as they have done to-day. I think it proper, therefore, that these men should be enlarged upon giv-ing bond for their appearance. The only

FIXING THE BAIL. The attorney-general thought that a there was so many different degrees in the alleged crimes, the ball should vary and be considered, that from ten to five -depending, of course, upon the means of the party. He thought that there were some of the accused in which a bond of one thousand dollars would be suffi-

stitution of the State, bail should not be excessive. The people were very poor, and such bail as the attorney-general demanded was virtually to imprison the

Major Gary called the attention of the court to the fact that the bail would all have to be raised in one section, and in order to comply with the demand of the attorney-general, it would require \$600,-000 to be raised in a section where there

Governor Bonham took ground, arguing that such bail as the attorney-general demanded would be ac-

tual incarceration.

Judge Maher said that while he supposed the attorney-general had reference to the gravity of the crime charged, but if a man was to be bailed at all it must be of course within his means. The people of this State, white and colored, are very poor, and the evidence being doubtful, too, and more than doubtful in respect to some of the prisoners, I think it would be unreasonable to expect such heavy bail. I think one thousand dollars each should be enough, and I fix it. therefore, at that amount. Now I desire You have submitted yourselves to the trial of but one question, and that is, whether you were entitled to bail. You have not decided your guilt or innocence, and what I desire is, that you will make

your bail and go quietly to your Gen. Butler assured the Judge that his have misrepresented the facts to him.

request would be strictly obeyed. He knew the men well enough to say that looked upon the matter as no triumph, and that they would give bail and go quietly home.

VOL. XII--NO. 6.

The prisoners then each entered into a thousand dollar bond to answer at the next term of the court such charges as the grand jury might prefer against them Everything passed off quietly and peaceably, and the men, with a com-mendable degree of decorum and dignity, dispersed towards their homes.

Truthful Version of the Edgefield Meeting by a Republican Judge.

Editors Columbia Register:

The statements published in the Union Herald and the News and Courier of this date, regarding the Republican meeting in Edgefield, on last Saturday, abound in gross misrepresentations. About two hundred white horsemen paraded on the occasion, armed with pistols, only acgalloped down the street, giving an occa-sional yell, and were passed and repassed by a number of colored men, also mounted, and hurrahing as they galloped. These last were Republicans, and no at-Republicans marched in procession about States flag and many party banners fly-ing along their line, which was preceded by the Aiken colored band, and the white horsemen opened their ranks promptly, and allowed them to pass through without molestation or insult. Not one mounted! Democrat, ap-

peared at the platform. On the contra

Republican procession arrived on the ground, and the whites stood on the right and front of the stand and the blacks on the left; throughout, the entire meet ing not the slightest attempt being made to disturb the colored auditors either by word or deed. The Democrats did no take forcible possession of the meeting. Two hours before we assembled, a committee of Democrats, headed by J. C. Sheppard, Esq., called on Gov. Chamberlain and myself, and requested the privilege of meeting us in int discussion.

Both the Governor and I expressed our conditions in the monosition in the monositiem in the monositiem in the monositiem in the monositiem in the cordial assent to the proposition, but stated that the matter rested in the hands of Senator Cain, the Republican County Chairman, who had arranged the pro gramme, and that we would communicate with him and request his consent thereto, and inform them that we had which they retired, with our assurance that we did not object to dividing the time with them at the meeting. reaching the place of meeting, Gov. Chamberlain and Senator Cain (colored) and I mounted the stand at almost the same instant with Generals Butler and Gary, the latter of whom stated to us that manded the right to be heard at the meeting, and that we had shirked the demand, and that they intended to be heard; and wanted a definite answer." I sprang upon a chair, and addres

audince, I stated the facts as above re-cited, and declared the readines of Gov. Chamberlain and myself to meet the Democracy of Edgefield then and there in joint discussion. Gen: Butler ther port on Edgefield of January, 1875. asked how many Republicans proposed to speak on the occasion, and I answered six or seven. We then agreed, Gov.

Turnips.

Chemists tell us, that ninety per cent. of the turnip is water. If so, the remaining ten per cent. must be in a wonder-fully concentrated and nutritive conditious food, turnips are suited to the palates of both man and beast. And if they were even more watery than they are, we would advise farmers to grow them largely as long as they can be so profitably utilized. No one knows the value of a good turnip patch as well as he who has sheep or cattle on hand in the fall and winter, with nothing else to rely upon as provender. Fed raw, they will keep sheep and cattle in good order all the winter, and are not poor food for horses when they once learn to eat them.

ime, and notified the speakers when their time was up. Governor Chamberlain was occasional crate is the audience—such as "How about McDevitt?" (the defaulting County Treasurer; "What about the conversion bonds?" &c.—but these interruptions were promptly checked by Gen. Butler, who sternly rebuked the persons

ould follow Gen. Butler, and be replied

Senator Cain then came forward to in

troduce Gov. Chamberlain, but the Gov

ernor suggested to him that he should

not introduce the speakers, and for that reason and that alone, the usual form of

introduction by the county chairman was

who made them, General Butler replied to Governo Chamberlain in a speech which, though Chamberiain in a speech which, though the careed the just limits; of courteeus debate; paying a splendid tribute to the United States flag that waved over the platform, every star of which, he truly said, had derived the courte of its lighter from the had derived the courte of its lighter from the had been a first lighter from the had been a fi some of its lustre from the heroic deeds whe republic in foreign wars. He also vindicated, himself, from the false and malignant charges of those who had traduced him by coupling his name with the murder of unarmed prisoners at Hamburg, and asserted that he was in nocent of any complicity in that great

crime, and gave it no sanction.

I stepped forward to address the audience, and General Gary, in order, doubtless, to be peak a courteous hearing for me, exclaimed, "This is Judge Mackey; he is with the Radicals, but he is a Dem-

I began my remarks by stating that "I wear no disguise," fellow-citizens; II am a Republicans, and Lshall never desert my colors, and betray the trust reposed in me by the dark race, and above all, it would dishonor me to desert here Edgefield in the face of the enemy." I made an earnest Republican spe in which I said that I am proud of being citizen of this great republic.

Where freedom, hand in hand with labor Walketh stout and brave, and on the forehead of his neighbor,

I was interrupted once or twice by questions, one of whic "Where is Parker?" Gen. Gary followed in a most bitter

attack upon Governor Chamberlain, firing, as usual, red hot shot from his heavy ordnance. I arose to reply to General Gary, who protested against my being heard, on the ground that I had already spoken my allotted time. I in-sisted on being heard, however; and General Butler came forward, and it was

arranged that I should speak another half hour, and should be replied to. I was then heard, in what I regarde as an effective reply to Gen. Gary. As I closed my speech, the platform fell for the fourth time, and the white audience after hearing a brief reply from Ger stand on the public square, distant about 300 yards. When I had nearly closed the audience reformed in their line, and retired undisturbed so far as I heard. of Mr. Blackman, the reporter of the News and Courier, in regard to this mat-ter, was derived from other parties, who

He did not arrive upon the ground until the Democrats started for their own asked me to furnish him a statement of the facts, to which I replied that I had not time to do so. I know him to be incapable of any intentional misrepresen-

LEGAL ADVERTISING .- We are compelled t

He also erred in stating that I made a Democratic speech at the Democratic meeting. On the contrary, in reply to a remark there made to the effect that I should return as a repentant prodigal to the Democratic fold, I said: "No, fel-low-citizens of Edgefield, I am unalterably a Republican, proud of my political faith. Your Democratic party, more-over, can win back no prodigals, for you have not any fatted calves to draw them home. I am, however, the friend of good government, and those who strug-gle to redeem South Carolina from mis-

rule and will find no foe in me while they act within the limits of the law. I shall now retire, thanking you sincerely for having respected the right of free speech here to-day, although that right was asserted under circumstances which must have greatly irritated the feelings of every white citizen of Edgefield."
When I made my few brief remarks, I was mounted on a large gray horse that had been placed at my disposal, and Gen. Butler, as I concluded, said aloud, "Well, although you are a Republican, you are mounted on a Democratic horse;" to which I answered, "I knew him to be a Democratic horse by his solemn and

the gray." I should add that I did not hear a single fire-arm discharged at any time during the day, nor did I see any weap-on drawn, or any attempt at violence in any form. The colored men were not excluded from the stand, and if they had been, I would not have spoken. They did not attempt to mount the stand, neither did Mr. Jillson nor Mr. Bauskett, two white Republicans, who in-

The statement is equally false as to any attempted violence at Johson's Depot, on our return. Some ten or fifteen white men there walked up near the train, and one of them cried out: "There's our Congressman Smalls; let's kies him;" while others said, "let's ask the Governor for a lock of his hair!" They were all in a jesting mood, and at my request they ceased their offensive remarks.

The government of Edgefield has been for eight years a festering ulcer upon our body politic, and a diligent attempt is now being made to hide with "the bloody shirt" the appalling wrongs committed population of that section. For example, there have been three County Treasurers, all Republicans, appointed in Edgefield since 1868. The first, John Wooley, proved a defaulter to the amount of \$25,000; the second Eichelherger, in the sum of about \$30,000; and the third, DcDevitt, estimated at \$40,000

or \$50,000.

The government is wholly composed of negroes elected on the race issue, as-serted even against white Republicans, and the very doors of the temple of jus-tice have been slammed by a Republican Judge in the face of the white people of Edgefield, when they invoked the law to protect them in their rights. See my re-

We have a three year old that would eat a peck at a feed last winter.

We therefore say, sow largely of tur-nips, and begin now to prepare the land. If you have a lot upon which cows have been penned since spring, or sheep hur-

dled, sow turnips there. If you have no such lot, break up the best acre or two in your stubble field, and turn it over thoroughly in the operation. In ten days lay it off in thirty inch beds, and if practicable subsoil every furrow as the beds are being made. In the water furrow between these beds drill heavily all the manure to be had on the farm, from the stables, horse lots, cow houses, pig pens, chicken coops and ash hoppe make the size of the patch conform to the quantity of manure on hand, allow-

On this manure throw two shovel furrows. Upon this list sprinkle two hundred and fifty or three hundred pounds of ammoniated superphosphate to the sere, and complete the beds by throwing

out the middles with twisters.

Between the 20th July and 1st August open these beds and drill in the ruta baga seed at the rate of a pound and a half or two pounds to the acre. We have never grown fine ruta bagas sown later than the irst week in August. Any time in August any of the varieties of turnips may be sown. We prefer them in the order named: Yellow Aberdeen, White Rlobe, Norfolk, Flat Dutch, Seven

Top.
Some persons use seed drills, put a quill in the mouth of a bottle from which the seed are drilled. We generally drill our own seed, and simply by a pinch from the thumb and fore finger of the right hand, and we can sow as fast as a plowman walks. We cover very

lightly, with a rake.

If the land is thoroughly prepared, we prefer sowing just before a rain. A full stand will then be secured; but would wait a week for a rain rather than sow in land tolerably moist. Turnip seed are easily sprouted, but if the sun is the land is rapidly dried and the seed easily killed. Hence the necessity of a

fair season to secure a stand. When the plants are three or four days old we chop out as we do cotton, to bunches the width of a hoe. These bunches are thinned out daily, to be eaten or fed to stock. When a inches high, the crop should be well ploughed, and the work is done.

Some farmers sow small grain at this ploughing. We do not like this system, because we do not demand of the land to grow more than one crop at a time.

An average crop of turnips in the South is perhaps three hundred bushels. We have grown one thousand bushels on an acre, and think fifteen hundred might

— We are always clever with those who imagine we think as they do. To be shallow you must differ with people; to be profound you must agree